

ITALY.

DISTURBANCES IN ROME—THE POPE'S HEALTH—THE DOLLINGER CASE—THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—SAID AFFAIR ON THE ISLAND OF CAPRI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NAPLES, April 16.—There has been some little agitation in Rome this week, occasioned by the imprudent zeal of an Belgian lady. The 12th of April has been for some years a great day in Rome, being the anniversary of the return of Pius IXth from exile. There have always been great receptions at the Vatican in the morning, and quasi obligatory illuminations in the evening. All this has been changed this year, for Pius IXth is now assumed to be the Lord only of the spirits of men. There were presented indeed addresses of congratulation on the morning of Wednesday, but with one exception there were no illuminations. That exception was the appearance of a Belgian lady, situated in the most prominent part of Rome, the summit of Trinità del Monte. Her windows were decorated with a colored transparency, on the first being inscribed Honor, Glory, Fidelity." On the other window was represented a large red cross. So conspicuous a demonstration could not fail to attract attention, and a crowd assembled who, from whistling, soon proceeded to throwing stones, some of which broke the windows and fell in the rooms. Carabiniers and the police with difficulty cleared the steps which lead up from the Piazza de Spagna, and were compelled to make some arrests. As the guard refused to enter the objectionable lights to be extinguished, matters began to assume a more menacing appearance, and additional force was called in, who received with howling and whistling. The agitation continued till late at night, and it was found necessary to maintain a cordon of carabiniers on the steps to cut off all communication with the Trinità del Monte.

On Thursday last, the 13th inst., the new Magistracy of Rome was installed in office, or, in other words, the system of Italian legislation was extended to the ex-Pontifical States. Thus the political unity of the Kingdom has been strengthened by a juridical unity, and antiquated laws and customs have not been replaced by others corresponding more to the necessities of a higher civilization. The barrier, both political and civil, which separated the Roman Provinces from the rest of Italy is broken down. The fact is a very important one in the history of the great and successful Italian revolution, and the scene, I am told, was a very moving one. Signor De Falco, the new Minister of Justice, who presided, spoke in a voice which indicated great feeling. The ceremony took place, of course, in the old Palace of Justice on Monte Citorio, as the new buildings are not yet ready.

The Dollinger movement, as it may be called, is acquiring greater proportions daily. I have already told you of the address to his principles of 43 Professors of Munich, and now we hear of an address in the course of signature from the Roman Catholic laity of Prague. The

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The Chicago Times, laying him damages at \$25,000, for defamation of character. That paper has had a rich harvest of libel suits recently. It says that when business is dull with Chicagoans, and they can find nothing else to do, they sue *The Times*. This, we suppose, may be considered good moral exhortation.

In the West, one Dominick Boccajalupi, a perfidious youth, promised to marry one Louisella, whereupon Louisella expended \$500 in the purchase of wedding adornments. Dominick declined to be a husband when the time came, and the would-be bride has sued him and his father for the recovery of her money, with breach-of-promise interest amounting to \$10,000.

B. C. Young, the printer in *The Enterprise* at Holden, Mo., who recently shot his wife and himself, and was found lying helpless across the lap of the murdered woman, is another of the victims of rum. He has had no cause of complaint, it is said; he is said, no cause of disagreement. The demon of drink alone drove him to murder and suicide. Could any temperance lecture be more impressive or potent than the statement of this single fact?

Dr. E. H. Bacon, editor of *The Seacry* (Ark.), a Northern man, Republican, and supporter of the Administration, who recently arrived in St. Louis, says he has been frequently advised to leave the South, and that the owner of the paper, though formerly an officer in the Rebel service, has been threatening to quit. Dr. Cole thinks the South is preparing for a new rebellion, and that it will assume the offensive whenever it deems strong enough.

It is interesting to observe the growth of this country. In 1775 Benjamin Franklin, after removal from his Deputy Postmaster-Generalship by the British Government for his rebellious spirit, was appointed chief of the Postal Department by the Continental Congress, and had the upper hand, so to speak, of Post-Offices in the whole country. There are now 30,000 Post-Offices, 7,500 mail contractors, and 13,000 mail routes—truly something of a change.

There is an energy in the keeping of boarding-houses in Arkansas quite unknown in the North. The proprietor of a private hotel in a town of that State, having heard frequent complaints from his boarders about the regular recurrence of hash, prepared himself to crush the rebellious spirit. At the next meeting he told his guests he had put his hash under lock and key, and that the South was threatened with vengeance. Dr. Cole thinks the South is preparing for a new rebellion, and that it will assume the offensive whenever it deems strong enough.

A pretentious fellow calling himself Benjamin Polaski went to Adrian, Mich., recently, and, by making a great show, and by assuming to be the son of a wealthy gentleman of Detroit, succeeded in marrying Sadi Angel, the daughter of a prosperous citizen. After running largely in debt, and borrowing \$10,000 or \$12,000, he suddenly, leaving a weeping wife and hash-blophemous creditors to lament his dishonored departure. He now turns out to have been a professional adventurer, though it does not seem to have occurred to him to take to the law, the second character before accepting him as a son-in-law.

IT awaits the arrival from Egypt on Thursday of the distinguished father, Mr. Goodall, so well known to the world, and the circumstances of the case are so unusually distressing, that I have ventured to give you a full report. Let me add that the brothers were most affectionately attached to one another, and that the survivor is in a most depressed state of mind, almost bordering on insanity.

GROWTH OF MANUFACTURES IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati may be regarded as one of the most solidified of the larger Western cities. It cannot pretend to that rapid advance in population which is the boast of Chicago and St. Louis. Nevertheless its growth in manufacturing is somewhat remarkable. We have some authentic statistics of its progress in that direction, for which we are indebted to the advance sheets of the Cincinnati Board of Trade. It appears that the value of manufactured products rose from \$16,000,000 in 1849 to \$47,000,000 in 1859. From 1820 to 1859 there was a great decline in the value of the manufactures of food, which left the total value of products of all kinds at the same level in 1859 as it stood in 1820. From 1820 to 1859 there was the astonishing increase from \$47,000,000 to \$127,500,000. The product of the various kinds of iron manufacturing was at the rate of \$21,000,000, against \$10,000,000 in 1820, \$10,000,000 in 1830, and \$2,000,000 in 1850.

The standing next to iron on the list, next comes the clothing manufacturers. The annual value of their work is about \$13,000,000, against \$1,000,000 in 1820. Stationery, printing, paper, and publishing contribute \$8,000,000, against \$1,000,000 in 1820. The number of hands employed in the various manufacturing establishments is stated at 40,000, against 36,000 in 1850. The tendency of our railroad system is to concentrate most kinds of manufacture in the principal cities. A number of establishments at the head of one of our great railroads is completely at the mercy of that railroad. The late census may be confidently expected to furnish important statistics, bearing on the question of the influence of railroads on the distribution of industrial establishments and consequently of population.

GENERAL NOTES.

Recent official statistics show that 434,074 persons, or 73 per cent of the agricultural tenants in Ireland hold less than 20 acres of land; 266,388 persons, or 50 per cent, hold less than 15 acres; and 123,380 persons, or 21 per cent, hold less than five acres apiece.

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Journalism says that His Holiness is in a very feeble state, and that his friends are in considerable apprehension about him. That a man near 80 years of age should be feeble is not surprising, but I am not aware of any recent change in the health of the Pope. Indeed, he continues to receive on a large scale, and one morning this week as many as 200 persons were admitted to his presence at the same time. A friend of mine who was of the number observed that his hands and shoulders were bent, indicating the weakness of age, but in other respects his health seemed good. Among those present on this occasion was the Duke de Gramont, formerly French Ambassador at the Papal court. The Pope did not know him, but he was actually forgotten him, and inquired who he was. Royality is proverbial for a tenacious memory, but perhaps when convenient can also forget. Had His Holiness been an earthly sovereign, one might believe that he had availed himself of the privilege of forgetfulness, but as he is only a spiritual sovereign, and moves in a higher sphere, the supposition is not admissible. It must have been no slight mortification to the Duke, who had rather been forgotten by the French than by the Pope.

Let me now, however, speak a little of Naples, where tomorrow the International Maritime Exhibition is to be inaugurated. Though of small proportions, it is an interesting fact in the history of a country which has so long been trodden down and almost suppressed. Humble as the Exhibition is, it presents very interesting spectacle; though as yet, even at the last moment, things are still in disorder. I have just made the round of it, if a man can be said to make the round of a straight line, for such is the form of the building, and am in a position to send you a general description of it. The building is a very simple one, entirely of wood, and devoid of all architectural decoration. It consists of a center piece and two wings, the central part being reserved for restaurant, cafe, and offices, while the wings are devoted to objects sent by various contributors. Italy, of course, stands at the head, and almost every seaport town of the Peninsula has sent its contributions, rare and of the highest interest. Venice is represented by a splendid model of the Bucintoro; Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples, by characteristic articles; and Rome happily takes her part in the great show of the country. After Italy, England is the largest contributor, followed in order by Holland, Austria, Spain, Belgium, and Norway. The United States have no official representative, and the few objects to be seen from your country have been sent by individuals. England is in the same position; but the absence of a Government agent is well supplied by Mr. Richard Holme, a British merchant long resident in Naples. France, alas! is nowhere. Her unhappy position prevents her from making any show on the occasion, but had she been in her normal state, from her vicinity to Italy, and from the grace and taste of her manufacturers, she would have been one of the most liberal and attractive contributors. It is to be regretted that the word "Maritime" had not been replaced by "Industrial," for the great proportion of the objects displayed have nothing to do with the sea. There are wines in abundance, and it is true that Jack likes them a little too much, but handsons do so well. Then there is produce of all kinds, and sailors eat it; and mineralogical specimens, and sailors burn coal, and make an abundant metaphysical use of sulphur; but these and a great variety of other articles can scarcely be called "maritime" distinctively. In short, the title should have been "International Industrial Exhibition." In the organization of the whole affair there has, too, been the usual want of system to be observed in Italy both in public and private life. As you know, the Exhibition, which was to have taken place on the 1st of last September, was postponed indefinitely, and all hands went to sleep. Suddenly, about the beginning of March, they woke up and announced that it would be inaugurated on the 1st of April, and afterward further postponed it till the 17th of April. Then there was an awful hurry-scurry—every one was attempting to do everything, and in doing nothing—until we arrive at the eve of the long-expired day, and things are not all arranged even yet. In spite of my criticisms, however, it will be a very pretty spectacle, and it must be regarded as one of the upheavals of a people who have long been oppressed by a political nightmare. Eminently clever, naturally industrious, the Italians only want a good shaking and a clear field to be enabled to take their place among the first nations of the world. I have watched the vicissitudes of their fortunes for nearly 30 years with intense interest, and for my love of life would be content to sing Nunc dimicamus.

I must conclude this letter with a report of a most distressing accident, which took place on Sunday last in the Island of Capri. From its extreme beauty, it is the great resort of artists, and among many who were studying there were two sons of Mr. Goodall, the Royal Academician—Trevelyan, aged 25, and Howard, aged 21. Highly educated, with a bright prospect before them, and possessed of considerable personal attractions, two young men could scarcely have looked forward to a happier career. On Sunday last they joined a party of English friends, nine or ten in number, to visit a romantic part of the island. Both brothers were fond of pistol-shooting, and, after a slight refreshment, the younger brother produced his pistols, and with somewhat boyish vanity was showing one of them, when it exploded and the ball passed through the body of the elder brother. The wounded one was taken to his hotel and attended by all his countrymen with the most devoted affection, but on Tuesday night he sank and died. A post-mortem examination showed that the lung, the liver, the diaphragm and the intestines had been perforated. The younger brother, in obedience to the law, had been arrested and confined in the common prison. On Thursday night the action of the Camera di Consiglio was Patrick J. Gravenor, Francis Bath, Horace Alden Wilcox, James Bradish, F. Hassa, Patrick Moore, and John Keeler, all of Brooklyn.

Mr. McCunn has ordered the payment of \$5 alimony in the case of Mary E. Ford, from whom Frederick W. Ford lately obtained a divorce on the ground of adultery. The alimony was already \$250 in arrears, but the amount was reduced on account of plaintiff's poverty.

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